

ESTON
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Chief Public Health Inspector



1957.

89

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The Urban District of Eston.

Chairman of the Council :
COUNCILLOR THOMAS A. MEAD.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman :
COUNCILLOR ROBERT S. YOUNG.

Committee :

Councillors J. Barker, Bell, Buxton, Mrs. Cork, Dowson, Finegan, Gavin, Green, Herlingshaw, Lawson, Mrs. Metcalfe, Rowley, Singer, Turnbull, Vaux, Wilson and Young.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*** Medical Officer of Health :**
JAMES A. DUNLOP, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

***Chief Public Health Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent :**

JAMES H. BURROWS, C.R.S.H., A.M.I.P.H.E., M.A.P.H.I.
(Certified Meat and Food).

*** Additional Public Health Inspectors :**

WILLIAM VERRILL, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(Certified Meat and Food).

LESLIE CORNFORTH, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(Certified Meat and Food).

**Clerks : NORMAN FORD.
MISS M. COLWELL.
MRS. D. GOODMAN.**

** Contributions to salary from Exchequer.*

**ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1957.**

To the Chairman and Members of
the Eston Urban District Council :

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the health of this district for the year 1957. This is the twenty-second report which I have submitted. As usual, the report has been prepared to comply with the requirements of the Ministry of Health.

There is nothing of any special significance in the Vital Statistics. On an estimated population of 34,890, the Birth Rate is 24 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 23.5 in 1956. On the same basis, the Death Rate is 9.7 as compared with 10.8 in 1956. In order to judge all areas in the country by a common standard, each area has been assessed according to the age and sex distribution of the population by the Registrar General, and from this assessment, an adjustment has been made for the variations of the distribution of the population in each area. This adjustment is known as the area comparability factor, and on this basis, we find that the Birth Rate is 22.8 as compared with 16.1 for England and Wales as a whole, and the Death Rate is 13.6 as compared with 11.5 for the whole country. There has been an increase in the Infantile Mortality Rate, i.e., the deaths of infants in the first year of life per 1,000 births in the year. The rate for 1957 is 33.4 as compared with 32.1 in 1956, as against 23 for England and Wales.

Since the National Health Service Act came into force in 1948, I have almost without exception, made some reference to it in my Annual Report. I have always been critical of the fact that of the three authorities who administer the Act, namely, Hospital Boards, Executive Councils and the Local Health Authorities, the latter is the

only authority which is controlled by the elected representatives of the people. I consider this to be a fundamental weakness in the whole structure of our Health Services, and in my view, is the cause of a lack of co-operation between these three bodies. I feel that there is still a great lack of provision for the care of the aged and the chronic sick. The elderly prefer their own homes even though we may feel they would be better in many respects in a hospital or a hostel. One must sympathise with this preference, and it is our duty by means of domestic help and home nursing, to keep the elderly at home wherever possible. There are however, unfortunately, those cases which must be provided with care and attention otherwise than in their own homes. To find suitable places for these people is a very difficult matter and I must repeat the opinion which I have previously expressed, that hostels should be provided whereby such old people could be cared for by their own doctors in their own locality, and near to their relatives and associations. Many of these cases are difficult to define as to whether they require the hostels provided by the Local Health Authority or should be in hospital. The type of hostel I have in mind for these borderline cases would be something more than a hostel for the aged who can do simple things for themselves, but not actually a hospital, and such should be provided for financially by the Local Health Authorities and the Hospital Boards acting jointly.

I must again express my gratitude to the Members and Officials of the Council for the cordial help and support I have received from them during the year, and finally, I am most indebted to the staff of the Health Department for their loyal and willing co-operation.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES A. DUNLOP,
Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Condition of the Area.

Population.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the district in the mid-year 1957 was 34,890 as compared with an estimate of population for the mid-year 1956 of 34,510.

Registrar General's estimate mid-year	1951	...	...	33,110
"	"	"	"	33,350
"	"	"	"	33,530
"	"	"	"	33,680
"	"	"	"	34,200
"	"	"	"	34,510
"	"	"	"	34,890

GENERAL STATISTICS.

I am indebted to the Council's Treasurer who has supplied me with the following statistics :—

Area of the District	...	...	...	5,559 acres
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Books (December, 1957)	...	...	...	10,117
Rateable value (30.9.57)	...	...	...	£415,806
Product of penny rate :				
1956/57	...	...	...	£1,702 6s. 7d.
1957/58 (revised estimate)	...	...	...	£1,670

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The year under review has been a year of full employment and of continued industrial development in the district. It is to be hoped that this state of affairs continues. It is perhaps inevitable with such development that our problem of atmospheric pollution should continue to be one of the main problems in this district. The new Clean Air Act does not appear to be of great help in an area such as this,

but nevertheless it is true to say that limited though their legal powers are, the Eston Public Health Committee have tried continuously to alleviate the nuisance of Atmospheric Pollution, and are in almost constant contact with the industries in the district. The Eston Council have not established smoke-control areas in any part of their district. In my opinion this does not denote any lack of interest in such areas, but it is for our district at least a realistic approach to the subject. It is well known that whatever the wind direction, this area is subjected to considerable atmospheric pollution, and one cannot therefore reasonably expect householders to become enthusiastic about controlling the domestic smoke when they see the volume of our industrial smoke. Nevertheless, this problem of Atmospheric Pollution requires constant attention ; we cannot rest in our efforts to reduce it to a minimum ; we are fortified in the knowledge that the Beaver Report states "With few exceptions, no industry need normally emit more than a light haze of smoke if the combustion arrangements are adequate and are properly operated". That must be our answer to those who say "Where there's muck, there's money". The "muck" i.e. smoke, is money wasted.

The Housing problem continues to be a major social one. In this connection, I must express my appreciation of the support I have received from the Housing Committee in the matter of rehousing Tubercular families. To see how the housing problem is being tackled in this district, I would refer you to the report which once again has been prepared for this report by the Housing Manager, Mr. Jones.

Few people seem to realise even in this era of the Welfare State, how much there remains to be done by voluntary effort. I need only refer to the existence of such bodies as the Old People's Welfare Committee, the W.V.S., and the Voluntary Care and After-Care Committee to give some indication of the voluntary work that is done. While all these organisations do most valuable work, I would like to make particular mention of the Care and After-Care Committee. This Committee does much valuable work amongst those suffering from Tuberculosis and from other illnesses. The work for the

Tubercular cases is financed by the North Riding County Council, but that for non-Tubercular cases, depends entirely on voluntary funds, and I feel sure that this very necessary work deserves much more in the way of financial support.

With regard to the general health of the community, I am satisfied that having regard to the nature of the district, this is on the whole, satisfactory. I can speak with special knowledge of the Infants and School Children, as much of my daily work concerns them. I think the general health and well-being of the rising generation is most satisfactory. I am sure that much of this is due to the high standard of mothercraft in the area, the very valuable work done by the Health Visitors and by the very real interest taken in the welfare of the school children by the School Teachers in the district.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

Live Births :		Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	...	790	414	376
Illegitimate	...	48	28	20

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—24.

Rate for England and Wales—16.1

Still Births :—		Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	...	25	14	11
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births—29.

DEATHS.

Total	Male	Female
337	204	133

Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—9.7

Rate for England and Wales—11.5.

Death Rates of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	33.4
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			30.4
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			83.3
Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales—23.			

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS.

The deaths which occurred during the year, divided into age groups, are as follows :—

28 deaths under one year of age.

4	„	over	I and under	5 years.
—	„	„	5 „	10 „
I	„	„	10 „	15 „
3	„	„	15 „	25 „
12	„	„	25 „	45 „
98	„	„	45 „	65 „
87	„	„	65 „	75 „
104	„	„	75 years of age.	

ANALYSIS OF INFANTILE MORTALITY 1957.

Cause of death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Asphyxia	I	—	—	—	I	I	I	—	—	3
Atelectasis	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Prematurity	8	—	—	—	8	I	—	—	—	9
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn	I	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	I
Meningitis	}	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	I
Infected meningocele		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformation	I	—	I	—	2	I	—	—	—	3
Broncho pneumonia	—	—	—	I	I	—	2	—	—	3
Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Hypostatic pneumonia	I	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	I
Cerebral haemorrhage	I	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	I
Intestinal obstruction	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	I
Totals	15	—	I	I	17	7	4	—	—	28

The above Table shows that of the 28 infants who died in the first year of life, considerably more than half of these died from prematurity or from some congenital defect or abnormality. The prevention of these conditions before birth is practically impossible, and the only hope of reducing such deaths, is by an increasing attention to ante-natal care. In my view, the importance of adequate ante-natal care cannot be over-emphasised.

CAUSES OF DEATH

				M.	F.
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	...	...	...	2	—
Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	2	1
Meningococcal infection	...	...	...	1	—
Other infective & parasitic diseases	...	...	...	1	—
Malignant disease (all forms)	...	...	...	35	18
Diabetes	...	...	...	2	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	23	27
Heart diseases	...	...	...	60	39
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	10	13
Influenza	...	...	...	4	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	7	8
Bronchitis	...	...	...	18	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	1	2
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	...	...	...	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	3	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	5	—
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	7	3
Other defined & ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	14	9
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	2	—
All other accidents	...	...	...	6	7
				<hr/> 204	<hr/> 133
				<hr/>	<hr/>

Heart Disease still continues to be the main cause of death, though there has been a slight fall in the number of such deaths—from 125 to 99. There is a slight increase in the deaths from malignant diseases—53 as compared with 48 in the previous year. It is gratifying to record that the number of accidental deaths has decreased from 27 in the previous year to 15 this year. Of these 15 deaths, six were due to accidents in the home, caused either by burns or fractured thighs in the elderly through falls. I think there is much need to focus local attention on the importance of preventing accidents in the home.

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services

in the Area.

The details of the staff are given at the beginning of the Report.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

As in previous years, these are provided at the Public Health Laboratory, The General Hospital, Middlesbrough. This is a very efficient service.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The removal of cases of Infectious Disease to West Lane Isolation Hospital, Middlesbrough, is undertaken by the North Riding County Council from their Redcar Ambulance Depot.

For the removal of general medical and maternity cases, the Eston St. John Ambulance Brigade act as agents of the County Council in providing the necessary ambulance facilities. I am indebted to Mr. Walsh of the Eston St. John Ambulance Brigade for the following brief report on the Ambulance Service and on the work of the Brigade in general :—

During the past year our ambulances have travelled 91,099 miles. We have conveyed :—

Road accidents and street illnesses	...	152
Works and home accidents	...	260
Invalids carried	...	12,630
<hr/>		
Total patients carried	...	13,042
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NURSING IN THE HOMES.

The Home Nursing and Domiciliary Midwifery Service is under the general direction of the County Council with the day to day administration under the control of the Eston Area Local Health Sub-Committee. The staff employed consists of 7 Midwives, 6 full-time District Nurses and 3 relief Nurses.

During the year the Midwives attended 435 births.

During the year the District Nurses paid 20,464 visits.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

We are allowed the equivalent of 16 Domestic Helps who have attended 165 cases during the year. Many of these are aged and chronic sick cases and with the staff at our disposal, we are still unable to give them the service which they really need.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances.

Details of the sanitary conditions in the area are dealt with in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

Housing details are given in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector. I am very pleased to incorporate here a special report on housing prepared by Mr. Jones, Housing Manager.

"During the year, the following 71 new dwellings were let :—

Type of Dwelling	Location				Totals
	Crossbeck Estate	Teesville	Teesville East	Redcar Rd. South Bank	
Two-bedroomed houses ...	12	—	24	—	36
Two-bedroomed flats or maisonettes ...	—	1	—	2	3
Three-bedroomed houses ...	6	—	26	—	32
	18	1	50	2	71

At the end of 1957 the number of dwellings provided by the Council stood at 3,325, of which 1,967 had been built since 1945. These figures do not include a small number of older "acquired properties". Details are as follows :—

Type of Dwelling		No. built pre-war	No. built post-war	Totals
Aged Persons' Bungalows	... ...	142	156	298
Two-bedroomed houses (including temporary houses)		443	600	1,043
Two-bedroomed flats and Maisonettes	... ....	—	11	11
Three-bedroomed houses	... ... ...	707	1,144	1,851
Four-bedroomed houses	... ... ...	66	56	122
		1,358	1,967	3,325

SECTION E.

Meat and other Foods.

This is dealt with by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION F.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious

Diseases.

Infectious Diseases amongst children in the area :—

		Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Total
Scarlet Fever	...	18	28	46
Whooping Cough	...	9	4	13
Measles	...	137	62	199
Sonne Dysentery	...	20	—	20
Pneumonia	...	3	1	4
Food poisoning	...	3	—	3
Meningococcal infection		2	—	2
Poliomyelitis (P)	...	—	2	2
do. (N.P.)	...	1	—	1

As compared with the previous year, there has been a definite decrease in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever and Measles, when the number of cases of these diseases was 121 and 567. While this decrease is gratifying, it is of course well established that these diseases tend to run in cycles of about two-yearly intervals, and there is very little that can be done to prevent their spread once they have entered a district. I am hoping that the fall in the number of cases of Whooping Cough from 37 to 13 suggests that the very extensive amount of Anti-Whooping Cough immunisation now carried out in the area is having some influence.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

Protection against Poliomyelitis by vaccination which was introduced during the previous year, was continued during the year under review. With an increasing supply of vaccine, reasonably good progress was made and in all 2,078 children received the two doses. Many parents have had genuine doubts as to what to do for the best for their children, and there has been much confusion in the minds of many people. In my view, no one who has seen a case of Paralytic Poliomyelitis can but feel that anything that can be done to minimise the risk of such a catastrophe, is well worth while.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

572 (465) children were immunised for the first time during the year, and

426 (573) children previously immunised, received a reinforcing dose.

(The figures for the previous year are shown in brackets).

On the whole these figures show a slight reduction in the volume of Diphtheria Immunisation done this year as compared with last year. However, when we consider that during the year our main concentration of effort was on Poliomyelitis Vaccination, which involved a very great amount of work in arranging sessions etc., the amount of Diphtheria Immunisation carried out has been very satisfactory. Another factor was that during the year a new system of immunisation was introduced by the Ministry of Health who decided that immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough had to be carried out separately instead of by the combined method previously used. This too involved considerably more work and the children have now to attend more frequently. Taking everything into consideration, I am satisfied with what has been done.

Immunisation position at the end of the year :

Infants :

The number of infants under 5 years of age who have been immunised against Diphtheria is 60%, but of children under one year, only 10% have been immunised. This is a disappointing figure, as it is in the first year of life that Diphtheria is most deadly. It would seem that the absence of Diphtheria from the area for some years is tending to make parents complacent. This is a dangerous situation for unless we can maintain a high immunity rate amongst the children in the area, Diphtheria is liable to return at any time.

School Children :

About 94% of the school children in the area have been immunised, and about 77% have received a reinforcing dose at some time during their school life. On the whole, these figures are satisfactory, but there is no room for complacency. We can only maintain a high level of immunity against Diphtheria by constant propaganda, and in this respect, we owe much to the really hard work on this subject put in by the Health Visitors, to the very cordial and active support of the Head Teachers, and to the well informed publicity given when necessary by the Local Press.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

During the year 41 children in their first year of life were vaccinated against Smallpox. During the year 838 children were born. Thus very, very few infants, in fact a negligible proportion are receiving protection against Smallpox in their infancy. In these days of intercontinental travel by air, it is perfectly easy for a person to leave say India where Smallpox is always present, arrive in this country apparently well, and within a few days show definite evidence of Smallpox. We then have a Smallpox scare. There is another factor—the children of to-day may in the future travel abroad in which case vaccination against Smallpox is essential. It is my experience that those not vaccinated until adult life tend to show a more severe reaction than those who have been vaccinated in infancy. For these reasons, I strongly urge vaccination in infancy against Smallpox.

**ANALYSIS OF THE TOTAL NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) IN AGE GROUPS.**

Disease	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED										TOTAL DEATHS										
	Under 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	2 to 3 Years	3 to 4 Years	4 to 5 Years	5 to 10 Years	10 to 15 Years	15 to 20 Years	20 to 35 Years	35 to 45 Years	65 and over	Under 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	2 to 3 Years	3 to 4 Years	4 to 5 Years	5 to 10 Years	10 to 15 Years	15 to 20 Years	20 to 35 Years	35 to 45 Years
Scarlet Fever	—	4	7	4	6	21	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	3	3	1	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sonne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	3	7	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	10	27	34	39	38	50	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total	18	44	51	46	50	76	5	2	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE WARDS.

WARD	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Pneumonia	Puerperal pyrexia	Erysipelas	Meningo-coccal infection	Sonne Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Poliomyelitis
Normandy	...	5	29	2	I	—	—	—	20	I (N.P.)
North West	...	2	10	I	I	I	—	—	—	—
East Central	...	5	18	—	I	—	I	—	I	—
West Central	...	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harcourt	...	6	9	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Tillery	...	5	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grangetown	...	6	76	6	2	—	—	—	—	I (N.P.)
South Bank	...	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Branch	...	12	32	5	I	I	—	I	—	2 (P.)
Total	...	46	199	14	8	2	I	2	20	3 4

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1957.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year and of all deaths from this disease are shown in the following table in age groups :—

Age Groups	CASES NOTIFIED				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 and 10 years	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
10 and 15 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 and 20 years	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 and 25 years	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
25 and 35 years	2	5	—	1	—	—	—	—
35 and 45 years	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 and 55 years	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
55 and 65 years	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 years and over	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	13	12	1	4	2	—	—	—

The total number of cases notified shows a decrease of 7 as compared with 1956 and the deaths from this cause also show a decrease of 2.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR, 1957.**

To the Chairman and Members of the
Eston Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It affords me pleasure to submit another contribution towards the Annual Report for the year 1957.

On summarising the work of inspections, these in the main were connected with Housing Repairs arising from complaints, Council House Lettings, Food Control and Public Cleansing. Fuller details are given under separate headings in the main body of the report.

Your Authority continued to take an active part in the work of the Tees-Side Smoke Abatement Committee and during the year monthly readings of Total Deposits and Sulphur emissions were taken.

May I take this opportunity of expressing thanks and appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Markets Committee, the Medical Officer of Health, Council Officials, Staff and Workmen of the Department for their ready and willing assistance, without which, efficiency of service in the Department could not be achieved.

I remain,

Yours obediently,

**JAMES H. BURROWS,
Chief Public Health Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.**

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a)	Total (including numbers given separately under (b)) ...	139
(b) (1)	For Local Authority —Permanent ...	73
(2)	—Temporary ...	nil
(3)	Other than Local Authority ...	66

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

(I) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	757
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,959

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices :—

Number of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	665
--	-----

3. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(I) (a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	14
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after the service of notices :—	
(a)	By Owners	13
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	nil

4. Housing Act, 1936.—Overcrowding.

No overcrowding survey has been carried out in your area since 1936 and I am of opinion that the present is not opportune for a second survey to take place. Current Council waiting lists are large and as yet Clearance Area demands have not become effective. However, all Housing Applications are checked for the purpose of overcrowding and thus a measure of control is in being for all Council House Lettings.

I am indebted to the Housing Manager for the following information :

During the year, approximately 294 applications were received by your Authority for Council Houses and records of lettings were as follows :—

Sub-tenants ...	...	...	46
Overcrowded families	...	...	34
Tuberculosis in family	...	...	5
Aged Persons	...	...	21
Key Workers ...	...	...	27
Miscellaneous	...	...	3
			—
Total	...	...	136
			—

Housing Act, 1949—Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954—Improvement Grants.

During the year 9 applications were received. These were dealt with by the Department before presentation to your Authority whose decisions were as follows :—

Grants Made	...	...	4
Not qualified for Grant	...	...	1
Applications withdrawn	...	...	1
Applications pending	...	...	3

WATER.

During the year 3 samples of water for Bacteriological Examination and 3 for Chemical Analyses were obtained from user points in your District. All proved satisfactory. In addition regular sampling from source and user points is carried out by the personnel of the Tees Valley Water Board who have forwarded the following information :—

The water supply to the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity during the year 1957.

The raw waters were tested weekly and the filtered waters were tested as they left the works and at points in the distribution system. In addition to 60 of these treated water samples per month a weekly sample was collected from consumers' premises in the Eston Urban District Council area. The samples showed the water to be of satisfactory bacteriological purity.

Two summaries of bacteriological and chemical analyses of the water supplied to the area are appended. The supply is now a blend of water from the Lartington Gravitation Supply and the River Tees Supply in the approximate ratio 2 to 1. A summary sheet of the chemical characteristics of the blended water (Long Newton Reservoir supply) is also given.

The Lartington Gravitation Supply is purified by slow sand filtration followed by treatment with ammonia and chlorine.

The River Tees Supply is purified and decolourised by coagulation methods followed by rapid gravity filtration. Final sterilisation with chlorine completes the treatment. Water which has remained standing in open service reservoirs is rechlorinated before passing into supply.

The water has no plumbo-solvent action.

LARTINGTON GRAVITATION SUPPLY.

Summary of results, 1st January—31st December, 1957.

Chemical results expressed in parts per million except where otherwise stated.

	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.
pH. value	7.1	7.5	6.7
Colour (Hazen Units)	95	150	50
Colour of paper filtered sample (Hazen Units)	90	140	45
Dissolved solids dried at 180° C	92	100	83
Free Carbon Dioxide	3.5	10	Trace
Chlorides	7.5	10	4
Alkalinity	35	45	25
Total Hardness	50	65	40
Carbonate Hardness	35	45	25
Non-carbonate Hardness	15	20	10
Calcium Hardness	40	45	35
Magnesium Hardness	10	20	5
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.2	1.6	nil.
Nitrogen in Nitrites	.016	App. 0.1	nil.
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.07	0.17	nil.
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.10	0.24	0.045
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hrs. at 37° C.	7.8	12	4.95
Iron	0.14	0.36	nil.
Turbidity	<3	13	nil.
Conductivity	110	125	93
Phosphate as P ₂ O ₅	<.02	.02	nil.
Silicate as SiO ₂	3.5	5	2

$<$ = Less than.

Bacteriological Results.

	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Colony count per ml. on agar after 1 day at 37° C	13	36	5
Colony count per ml. on agar after 2 days at 37° C.	17	48	6
Colony count per ml. on agar after 3 days at 20° C.	10	25	1
Percentage of samples giving a Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml.	...	...	0.4
Percentage of samples giving B. Coli (Type 1) per 100 ml.	...	...	0.4

RIVER TEES SUPPLY
BROKEN SCAR, DARLINGTON

Summary of results 1st January—31st December, 1957.

Chemical results expressed in parts per million except where otherwise stated.

	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.
pH. value	7.6	8.6	7.0
Colour (Hazen Units)	11	40	Nil
Colour of paper filtered sample (Hazen Units)	7	30	Nil
Dissolved solids dried at 180° C.	155	210	105
Free carbon Dioxide	2	8	Nil
Chloride	10.5	14	6
Alkalinity	65	110	25
Total Hardness	115	165	65
Carbonate Hardness	65	110	25
Non-carbonate Hardness	50	65	35
Calcium Hardness	105	130	65
Magnesium Hardness	25	40	15
Nitrogen in Nitrates	.4	2.5	Nil
Nitrogen in Nitrites	.002	<.01	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	.015	.14	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	.053	.20	.017
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37° C.	1.45	5.0	.4
Iron	.07	.44	Nil
Turbidity	4	22	Nil
Conductivity	235	315	150
Phosphate as P ₂ O ₅	<.02	<.02	Nil
Silicate as SiO ₂	3	5	Nil

< = Less than

Bacteriological Results.

	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Colony count per ml. on agar after 1 day at 37° C.	8	21	Nil
Colony count per ml. on agar after 2 days at 37° C.	10	30	Nil
Colony count per ml. on agar after 3 days at 20° C.	13	170	Nil
Percentage of samples giving a Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml.	...	...	1.9
Percentage of samples giving B.coli (type I) in 100 ml.	...	...	0.2

LONG NEWTON RESERVOIR DISTRIBUTION ZONE.

Chemical results on the water leaving Long Newton Reservoir

1st January—31st December, 1957.

All figures given in parts per million except where otherwise stated.

	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.
pH. value	7.2	7.6	6.9
Colour (Hazen Units)	65	100	35
Colour of paper filtered sample (Hazen Units)	60	95	30
Free Carbon Dioxide	2.5	3	1.5
Chloride	10	11	8
Alkalinity	40	60	30
Total Hardness	70	85	55
Carbonate Hardness	40	60	30
Non-carbonate Hardness	30	35	25
Calcium Hardness	60	65	50
Magnesium Hardness	15	20	5
Nitrogen in Nitrates	.4	.6	.2
Nitrogen in Nitrites	.004	.014	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	.11	.18	.007
Albuminoid Nitrogen	.08	.10	.045
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37° C.	5.4	7.3	3.9
Iron	.05	.14	Nil
Turbidity	<3	10	Nil
Phosphate as P ₂ O ₅	<.02	<.02	Nil
Silicate as SiO ₂	3	4	.4
Suspended solids	.4	1.4	Nil

$<$ = Less than.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Your District is constructed on the water carriage system. The existing main sewers are overloaded and hence estate development in the District is seriously restricted and will be so until the "New Trunk Sewer" is installed.

DITCHES AND WATER-COURSES.

30 visits were made by the staff relative to complaints of obstruction and pollution of streams and stagnant water. Work of clearance was referred to the Department of the Engineer and Surveyor for attention.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

With the exception of a few outlying farmsteads all residential properties in your District are provided with water closets.

With the building of new houses approximately 159 additional water closets were installed this year which makes a total of approximately 10,323 for the whole area.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The scheme for provision of additional Public Conveniences in the area was showing progress at the year end. The year 1958 should see additional accommodation completed in the South Bank and Grangetown Districts.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following is a tabulated statement of the number and nature of the inspections carried out during the year under the various Acts, Orders and Bye-laws in force within the District :—

Inspections under Public Health Act, etc.	...	...	625
Re-inspections under above relative to Houses	...	...	1,269
Interviews with Builders, Owners and others	...	...	1,633
Complaints investigated	...	...	601

Inspection of :—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	16
Dairies and Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	46
Butchers' Shops and Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	381
Markets and Food Stores	...	...	...	...	...	407
Fish and Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	30
Factories and Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	53
Works of Building operations	...	...	...	...	...	9
Licenced Premises	...	...	...	...	...	40
Public Halls and other Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	23
Conveniences (Public)	...	...	...	...	...	142
Rat Infested Premises	...	...	...	...	...	1,887
Verminous and filthy Premises	...	...	...	...	...	237
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	243
Terminal Disinfection	...	...	...	...	...	70
Drain Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	462
Registered Preparation Rooms—Food and Drugs Act	...	...	...	...	...	175
Refuse Collection, Disposal, Salvage and Street Sweeping						978
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	10
Accumulations of rubbish	...	...	...	...	...	44
Re Council House Lettings	...	...	...	...	...	356
Miscellaneous Visits not enumerated above	...	...	...	...	...	629

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER NOTICES SERVED.

The various works completed during the year under notices served or on intimation to owners or occupiers are as appended below :—

House and General.

Number of :—

Chimneys and Roofs repaired ...	...	...	...	232
Spoutings and rainwater pipes renewed	...	...	...	218
Walls rebuilt or repaired	...	...	...	107
Floors relaid or repaired	...	...	...	60
Ceilings and wall-plasters repaired	...	...	...	148
Window frames and sash cords repaired	...	...	...	105
Fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	22
Doors and frames repaired	...	...	...	182
Sinks and waste pipes repaired or provided	...	...	...	91
House water supplies repaired	...	...	...	21
Yard surfaces relaid or repaired	...	...	...	18
Refuse bins renewed	...	...	...	125
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	4
Foodstores provided or improved	...	...	...	1
Accumulations of Rubbish removed	...	...	...	14

House Drainage.

Drains tested, relaid or repaired ...	...	...	...	235
New gullies, traps or grids provided	...	...	...	24
Stoppages in drains removed by Owners	...	...	...	75
Stoppages in drains removed by Council without Notices being served	...	...	...	1,198

Water Closets.

Number of :—

Additional Accommodation Provided	...	...	...	20
Water supplies repaired	...	...	...	66
Basins renewed	...	...	...	46
Other repairs	...	...	...	50
Stoppages in drains removed by Owners	...	...	...	44
Stoppages in drains removed by Council without Notices being served	...	...	...	211

COMPLAINTS.

These are enumerated below and it will be seen that Housing defects are the main item of complaint :

Drain stoppages	...	...	...	...	...	215
Housing defects	...	...	...	...	...	169
Dilapidated Refuse Bins	...	...	...	...	...	143
Verminous conditions	...	...	...	...	...	22
Rat and/or Mice infestations	...	...	...	...	...	144
Accumulations of Rubbish	...	...	...	...	...	36
Accumulations of Household Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	80
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	65

At private premises a total of 1,409 drains were cleared by the workmen of the Department. These stoppages being of a minor character were cleared by a vacuum pump so avoiding the necessity of serving notices and in each case the nuisance was abated with the minimum of delay.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no common lodging houses in the District.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

193 visits were made in connection with the administration of the Act.

At shop premises in your District the undermentioned infringements were complied on intimation notices :—

Washing facilities provided	...	4
Premises cleansed and redecorated	...	3

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Instruments now in use in the District comprise :—

5—Standard Deposit Gauges.

2—Lead Peroxide Instruments.

Short Analysis readings were carried out monthly whilst Long Analysis was obtained for the months of March, June, September and December, 1957.

Appended herewith are averages for Short and Long Analyses.

STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES.

Monthly averages for period ending 31st December, 1957.

Short Analysis.

Site	p.H.	Undissolved Matter (Tons/Sq. Mile)	Dissolved Matter (Tons/Sq. Mile)	Total Deposited (Tons/Sq. Mile)	Rainfall (Inches)
Cleveland House, ...	6.3	79.01	14.63	93.64	1.65
Grangetown ...	(6.5)	(92.60)	(17.90)	(110.50)	(1.75)
Lanny's,	6.3	19.38	9.57	28.95	1.66
Grangetown ...	(6.2)	(17.58)	(10.46)	(28.04)	(1.80)
Labour Exchange,	6.3	35.40	14.15	49.55	1.59
South Bank ...	(6.3)	(34.62)	(13.51)	(48.13)	(1.77)
St. Peter's Modern					
School,	6.2	15.6	8.4	24.00	1.62
South Bank ...	(6.1)	(13.03)	(9.53)	(22.56)	(1.65)
Crossbeck Convent,	6.2	9.06	5.43	14.49	1.81
Normanby ...	(6.1)	(8.69)	(6.86)	(15.55)	(1.85)

Results for previous year in brackets.

Long Analysis.

**REPORT ON AVERAGE RESULTS FROM LONG ANALYSIS READINGS OBTAINED DURING THE MONTHS
OF MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1957.**

- A. Deposits expressed in tons per square mile.
B. Deposits expressed as percentage of total solids present.

Gauge	Category	Total Solids	Undissolved Matter	Dissolved Matter	Tarry Matter	Ash	Fe ₂ O ₃	Combustible Matter	Sulphate as SO ₄	pH	Rain-fall in inches:
Cleveland House, Grangetown ...	Industrial	89.95 (91.35)	75.79 (91.21)	84.26 (83.0)	A 14.16 (18.14)	B 15.74 (16.5)	A 0.21 (0.41)	B 43.51 (59.01)	A 16.73 (12.0)	B 32.07 (31.74)	5.58 (6.4)
Lanny's, Grangetwon ...	Semi-Industrial	28.07 (23.31)	18.94 (14.41)	67.49 (61.0)	9.12 (8.90)	32.49 (39.0)	0.19 (0.12)	0.67 (0.52)	13.62 (39.0)	5.13 (5.22)	6.25 (6.2)
Labour Exchange, South Bank ...	Semi-Industrial	52.57 (44.68)	38.33 (31.46)	72.92 (70.0)	14.24 (13.22)	27.08 (29.5)	0.22 (0.22)	0.41 (0.5)	29.75 (23.20)	15.91 (10.81)	11.02 (12.0)
St. Peter's R.C. Modern School South Bank ...	Residential	19.26 (26.25)	11.65 (16.64)	60.45 (61.0)	7.54 (9.61)	39.16 (34.0)	0.18 (0.09)	0.92 (0.34)	42.7 (46.0)	4.25 (6.78)	11.02 (11.0)
Crossbeck Convent, Normanby ...	Residential ¹	14.77 (13.37)	9.16 (7.78)	62.04 (60.0)	5.60 (5.59)	37.96 (43.0)	0.14 (0.09)	0.95 (0.7)	44.53 (43.0)	2.11 (1.79)	11.02 (14.0)

The following notes are given as guidance in considering the "Long Analysis".

Tarry Matter.—Due to inefficient combustion, this is emitted chiefly from the domestic chimney, although Coke Oven practice and other processes of coal distillation can be contributory factors.

Ash.—This in the main is emitted from the Boiler House Chimney, and as is common on Tees-side from Elast Furnace Practice. Fe₂O₃ (Ferric Oxide).—This is confined in this District to emissions from the Iron and Steel Industries and is present in all gauges.

Combustible Matter.—This includes Tarry Matter and smoke emitted in the main from Domestic Chimneys, although large quantities of coke particles are emitted during quenching processing in connection with Coke Oven Practice and ash from boilers invariably contains a percentage of combustible matter.

Sulphates as SO₄.—Sulphur compounds are emitted to the atmosphere during the burning of raw coal and coke and originates from both Factory and Domestic chimneys.

pH Value.—This shows the alkalinity or acidity of the rainwater content collected in the Deposit Gauge and is a useful index to pollution from the burning of coal and coke.

Results for previous year in brackets

Sulphur Dioxide.

The average monthly readings of SO₃ per 100 square centimetres per day are as follows :—

	1957	1956
Cleveland House ...	2.556	2.32
Crossbeck Convent	1.059	0.92

There is no doubt that sulphur emissions from the adjoining Coke Oven Plant and the New Batteries at South Bank account for the heavy sulphur readings at Cleveland House. These show an increase for this year.

General.

During the year additional Coke Ovens were brought into being in the South Bank Area and it is noticeable that increased Total Deposit figures are in evidence at the two South Bank Gauges.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

21 visits were made in connection with Living Vans sited in your District. The occupants of the Vans were either Travelling Showmen or Workpeople staying in the District for short term period.

There are no licensed sites in this area and all Living Vans inspected were found to be clean, of modern construction and staying for short term period, thus not requiring to be licensed by your Authority.

ERADICATION OF BUGS, FLEAS AND COCKROACHES.

This work is carried out on a part time basis by the Rodent Operator. Insecticides possessing a D.D.T. base are used and found to be most effective.

During the year 89 treatments were carried out at Domestic Premises whilst 43 treatments took place at Industrial Undertakings.

In the domestic field some of the treatments arose due to inspection of homes of Pre-selected Tenants. It may be added that the homes of all Pre-selected Tenants situated in this District are visited and reported upon to your Housing Committee. The unsatisfactory Prospective Tenant is given the opportunity by deferred application to improve his or her housecraft and in any case the house found to be verminous is treated together with furniture before the tenant is allowed to move into a Council House.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE.

The present Refuse Collection Vehicles consist of :—

		Year	Capacity.
1 Karrier C.K.3.	purchased	1947	12 cub. yds.
I " "	"	1948	12 cub. yds.
I " "	"	1950	12 cub. yds.
I Karrier Gamecock (with Loaders' Cab)	"	1954	10 cub. yds.
I Karrier Bantam	"	1955	7 cub. yds.
I Karrier Gamecock Dual Tip (with Loaders' Cab)	"	1957	18 cub. yds.

During the year the 1943 Karrier Bantam was made redundant and replaced with a modern type vehicle. At the time of writing the expansion of your District in both Industrial and Domestic fields is providing such additional work that all vehicles are employed to full capacity. Therefore to augment reserve strength it will be necessary for your Committee to consider the provision of an additional Refuse Collection Vehicle next year.

A weekly collection of refuse was maintained throughout the year and in relation to costing, I have appended a copy of the Ministry's return for the year ending March, 1957, which gives in detail facts relative to Collection and Disposal of Refuse, Street Cleansing Work and Salvage.

Manual labour for Street Sweeping work was most difficult to obtain. Thus the work was never completed satisfactorily although the Street Sweeping Machine was used to its maximum. The labour problem relative to this type of work can best be overcome by the employment of an additional Mechanical Sweeper which your Committee agreed should be obtained during the 1958-59 fiscal year.

COST STATEMENT.

Item	Particulars	Street Sweeping and Watering	Street Gully Cleansing	Total	Percentage of total gross expenditure
REVENUE ACCOUNT					
1	GROSS EXPENDITURE :	£	£	£	%
	(i) Labour	5,868	245	6,113	74
	(ii) Transport	1,617	382	1,999	24
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings, etc. ...	194	—	194	2
	(iv) Other items	—	—	—	—
	(v) Total gross expenditure ...	7,679	627	8,306	100
2	GROSS INCOME (excluding reimbursements from Ministry of Transport and the County Council) ...	2	50	52	—
3	NET COST	7,677	577	8,254	—
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above) ...	—	—	—	—
5	Gross expenditure on snow clearance not included previously	433	—	—	—
UNIT COSTS					
6	Net cost (Item 3) per street mile	£ 148	—	—	—
7	Net cost (Item 3) per 1,000 street gullies cleansed	—	£ 38	—	—
8	Net cost (Item 3) per 1,000 population	222	17	239	—
9	Mileage of streets cleansed	... ... ...			52

Item	Particulars	Refuse		Totals	Percentage of total gross expenditure
		Collection	Disposal		
REVENUE ACCOUNT					
I	GROSS EXPENDITURE :	£	£	£	%
(i)	Labour	10,100	931	11,031	61
(ii)	Transport	5,523	681	6,204	35
(iii)	Plant, equipment, land and buildings ...	98	522	620	3
(iv)	Other items	—	145	145	1
(v)	Total gross expenditure ...	15,721	2,279	18,000	100
2	GROSS INCOME (including £ — received from other local authorities)	123	1,635	1,758	—
3	NET COST	15,598	644	16,242	—
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	—	—	—	—
5	UNIT COSTS	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
5	Gross cost per ton, labour only	19 8	1 10	21 6	
6	Gross cost per ton, transport only	10 9	1 4	12 1	
7	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	30 4	1 3	31 7	
8	Net cost per 1,000 population	£	£	£	
8	Net cost per 1,000 population	452	18.66	470.66	
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises	1,472	60.8	1,532.8	

10	Area (statute acres)—land and inland water ...	5,559 acres
11	Population at 30th June, 1956 (Registrar General's Estimate)	34,510 persons
12	Total refuse collected (tons)	10,284 tons
13	Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year)	16.33 cwts.
14	Number of premises from which refuse is collected	10,592 premises
15	Total refuse disposed of (of which — tons were disposed of for other local authorities) ...	10,061 tons
16	Methods of disposal (Salvage excluded) :	
	(a) Crude tipping	— %
	(b) Controlled Tipping	100 %
	(c) Direct incineration	— %
	(d) Separation and incineration	— %
	(e) Other methods (state nature)	— %
		100 %

	Income (Included in Item 2)	Tonnage Collected Included in (Item 12)
	£	Tons
Salvage :		
(a) Raw Kitchen Waste ...	301	78
(b) Scrap Metal ...	156	21
(c) Waste Paper ...	902	119
(d) Other Salvage	86	5
(e) Totals	<hr/> 1,445	<hr/> 223
Trade Refuse	... ...	123
		Included in Item No. 12 but separate figure for tonnage not available.

Refuse Disposal and Snow Clearance, etc.

During the year the Low Cow Howl project in so far as controlled tipping was concerned was completed and tipping reverted to the Clay Hole Surrey Street, South Bank. The School Playing Field project of Low Cow Howl has provided your Authority with four years of tipping space and the reclaimed land when drained and grassed will provide excellent additional playing field space for the County Modern School.

The collection of Salvage was continued throughout the year. Waste paper, metals and rags were the main items collected and the former was despatched fairly regularly to Messrs. Thames Board Mills Limited, with whom your Authority have a contract.

During 1957 there were no heavy snowfalls although some gritting was necessary following several heavy frosts during the forepart of the year. This work in the main was done outside of normal working hours and thus weekly refuse collection was maintained.

FACTORIES.

62 visits of inspection were made to Factories in your District, and at 4 Factories defects were found to exist and these were remedied by informal action.

A copy of Form 572 Factories Act, 1937 and 1948 is appended herewith.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH in respect of the year 1957 for the Urban District of Eston in the County of Yorkshire.

PART I OF THE ACT.

I. Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by local Authorities	13	7	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	63	46	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	9	9	—	—
Total ...	85	62	—	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.			No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Reme-died	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector		
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	1	1	—	—	
Overcrowding (S. 2) ...	—	—	—	—	
Unreasonable Temperature (S. 3) ...	—	—	—	—	
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	—	—	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6) ...	—	—	—	—	
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	3	3	—	—	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	
Total ...	4	4	—	—	

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK.

(Sections 110 and 111).

There was a NIL return in respect of OUTWORK for the year.

SECTION E.

Meat and other Foods.

Three Private Slaughterhouses are licensed by your Authority. These by no means cater for the slaughtering needs of your area, but the majority of Butchers purchase on the hook from Wholesalers in the adjoining County Borough.

331 visits were made to Slaughterhouses for the purpose of Meat Inspection and the following tables indicate the number of carcases inspected and condemned, together with details as to the reasons for condemnation.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known) ...	338	2	8	1,163	340	—
Number inspected	338	2	8	1,163	340	—
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	52	—	—	4	15	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	15.39	—	—	.344	4.41	—
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcases condemned ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	16	—	—	—	1	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	4.73	—	—	—	.29	—
Cysticercosis. Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Details of Carcasses and Offals condemned.

		sts.	lbs.
2 Bovine Carcasses and Organs	—Generalised		
	Tuberculosis ...	85	8
2 Part Hindquarters of Beef	—Decomposition ...	12	5
2 Bovine Livers	—Tuberculosis ...	2	—
4 Bovine Livers	—Abscesses ...	4	2
41 Bovine Livers	—Cirrhosis ...	31	6
10 Sets Bovine Lungs	—Tuberculosis ...	8	2
5 Sets Bovine Lungs	—Pneumonia ...	4	—
5 Bovine Heads and Tongues	—Tuberculosis ...	9	4
2 Sets of Bovine Intestines	—Tuberculosis ...	1	9
1 Pair Bovine Kidneys	—Cysts ...	—	2
10 Pigs Lungs	—Pneumonia ...	1	9
1 Pigs Pluck	—Inflammation ...	—	5
5 Pigs Livers	—Cirrhosis ...	1	1
1 Pigs Liver	—Hepatitis ...	—	3
1 Pigs Head and Tongue	—Tuberculosis ...	—	12
1 Sheep Liver	—Cysts ...	—	3
1 Sheep Liver	—Abscesses ...	—	5
1 Sheep Liver	—Cirrhosis ...	—	2
1 Set of Sheep Lungs	—Pleurisy ...	—	2

Condemned Meat.

This commodity is coloured by the Inspection Staff and collected when required by arrangement with a local knacker firm.

A tabulated list of condemned foods, other than meat, dealt with during the year is appended herewith :—

Cooked Meats	...	...	...	5 lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	18 lbs.
Sausage	...	...	...	15 lbs.
Fruit	...	...	...	800 lbs.
Tinned Fruit	...	...	...	137 tins.
,, Vegetables	...	...	...	149 tins.
,, Meats	...	...	...	83 tins.
,, Milk	...	...	...	24 tins.
,, Fish	...	...	...	14 tins.
,, Soup	...	...	...	16 tins.
,, Whole Eggs	...	...	...	11 tin.
Pickles	...	...	...	2 jars.

Food Shops.

During the year 130 visits were made to Food Shops in the area whilst 175 visits were made to Food Preparation and Storage rooms. At 18 premises works of repair, cleansing and redecoration were effected on intimation being given.

Appended below is a summarised list of the various types of food shops in this area :—

Small General Dealers	...	...	...	88
Grocers	...	...	...	39
Confectioners	...	...	...	26
Green Grocers and Fruiterers			...	12
Butchers	...	...	...	26
Fish Fryers	...	...	...	24
Wet Fish	...	...	...	6

Food Premises Registered Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the undermentioned purposes are :—

Preparation or manufacture of Sausages, etc.	20
Preparation of Fish Cakes, etc.	...
Sale and Storage of Ice Cream	...
Manufacture, Sale and Storage of Ice Cream	109

Ice Cream.

Most of the Food Shops in the District are selling pre-packed Ice Cream. This is refrigerator stored and suitable hand washing facilities are available. These two factors must be complied with before your Committee are recommended to grant registration.

During the year 10 samples of Ice Cream were obtained and submitted for Bacteriological Analysis, the results being as follows :—

- 7 Samples—Provisional Grade I.
- 2 Sample —Provisional Grade II.
- 1 Sample —Provisional Grade IV.

Bakehouses.

The total number of Bakehouses registered with your Authority is 11. 16 inspections were carried out in the year and all were found to be conducted satisfactorily.

Fish Shops.

These premises, both Fish Frying and Wet Fish shops, were each visited during the year. Works of cleansing and repair were carried out on intimation at 2 Fish Frying premises and 1 Wet Fish Shop. The remaining premises were found to be conducted in a clean and satisfactory manner.

Markets.

The South Bank Open Market was held on the Friday of each week during the year whilst the Grangetown Open Market was held weekly on a Saturday. The latter is very small but there appears to be a demand for the Fruit and Vegetable Vendors who attend. The electric lighting facilities available at the South Bank Market on a rental basis is used by the majority of stallholders and in some cases stallholders provide themselves with electric heating during the winter months.

Market receipts during 1957 amounted to £1,087 9s. 6d. Expenditure amounted to £1,007 12s. 5d. leaving a balance of £79 17s. 1d.

Public Houses and Cinemas.

Members of your Staff accompanied the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division of Langbaugh North on their tour of Inspection of the above licenced premises. Sanitary accommodation to all premises and conditions of hygiene applicable to Public Houses was found to be satisfactory.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are 54 premises registered for the purpose of Milk distribution in your District. The majority of these are of the "General Dealer" type who are retailing bottled milks and hold "Dealers' Licences" issued by your Authority. The majority of the milk consumed in your District is "Pasteurised" whilst a small amount of "Sterilised" and "Tuberculin Tested Farm Bottled" is retailed.

A summary of the Special Designated Licences issued by your Authority during the year are appended :—

38 Dealers' Licences in relation to Pasteurised Milk.

12 " " " Tuberculin Tested Milk.

48 " " " Sterilised Milk.

2 Supplementary Licences in relation to Pasteurised Milk.

1 " " " Tuberculin Tested Milk.

2 " " " Sterilised Milk.

Sampling.

8 Informal samples were obtained and tested in the Department for Chemical Analysis. The highest Fat Content recorded was 3.8% whilst the lowest was 3.4%, the average Fat Content of all samples being 3.55%.

None of the samples recorded a "Solids not Fat" reading of less than 8.5%.

As your Authority are not a Food and Drugs Authority, I feel that the practice of sampling informally should be kept in being, until such time as these powers be obtained, otherwise no information would be to hand as to the Chemical standard of the milks consumed by the Public in your Area.

During the year, 36 samples of milk were obtained and submitted for Bacteriological Analysis to the Public Health Laboratory Service.

Details of the results are tabulated below :—

Total No. of Samples	Designation of Sample	Analysis Result	
		Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
3	Tuberculin Tested Milk (Farm bottled)	3	—
23	Pasteurised Milk	22	1
9	Pasteurised School Milk	6	3
1	Sterilised Milk	1	—

RODENT CONTROL.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Your Authority continued to employ a Rodent Operator on a part time basis. During the year 271 private premises and 35 business premises were treated. The latter was chargeable work calculated on a time and materials basis.

During the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1958, two maintenance treatments were carried out to the Public Sewers in the District and records indicate that infestations occurring therein are of a minor character.

The cost of the work to private premises and sewer maintenance ranks for financial assistance from the Ministry and is claimed for in "Block Grant".

INFECTIOUS DISEASES PREVENTION.

313 visits were made in connection with the control of Infectious Diseases. The homes of all notified cases were visited and terminal disinfections carried out.

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